THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes.

Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST.

No. 37. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1914. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

All donations in money or kind should be addressed to the Financial Secretary of the E.L.F.S. :— Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS.

Sunday, Nov. 29th, 3 p.m.—Victoria Park—Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Bouvier.
8 p.m.—The Women's Hall—Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Walker.
Monday, Nov. 30th, 3 p.m.—Bow, Women's Hall—Mrs. Bouvier.
8 p.m.—"Peacock," Freemason's Road—Miss Feek.
8 p.m.—Salmon Lane, Poplar-Mrs. Walker
8.30 p.m.—Lesbia Rd—Miss Ennis.
Tuesday, Dec. 1st., 2.30 p.m.—30 Churchill Road (indoors)—Mrs. Walker.
7.30 p.m.—Limehouse—Burdett Rd—Mrs. Bouvier.
8 p.m.—Tidal Basin, 14 Butcher's Rd—Miss Phillips
8 p.m.—Poplar Women's Hall, Railway St.—Mrs. E. Duval
8 p.m.—Bromley, St. Leonard's Hall—Mrs. Walker
Wednesday, Dec. 2nd, 8 p.m.—Chrisp St.
8 p.m.—Bow, Ford Rd.—Mrs. Davies.
Thursday, Dec. 3rd, 3 p.m.—Deacon's Vestry—Mrs. Walker
8 p.m.—Knapp Rd.—Mrs. Bouvier.
8 p.m.—124 Barking Road—Miss Barry
8 p.m.—Women's Hall, Bow Choir Practice.
Friday, Dec. 4th, 3 p.m.—Poplar Women's Hall—Miss Harley.
8 p.m.—Poplar, Piggott Street—Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—Canning Town—Beckton Rd—Mr. Mewitt.

The E.L.F.S. members' regular monthly social takes place on Saturday next November 28th. The William Morris Hall band from Walthamstow have kindly agreed to play. The Bow Junior Suffragettes will give Morris dances.

VISIT OUR E.L.F.S. STALL at the U.S. Bazaar, EUSTACE MILES' RESTAURANT, on Friday, December 4th, 3 to 11. Buy our Dolls, Toys and Garments. Tickets of admission cost 1s. from 3 to 5; 6d. from 5 to 11 p.m.

THE MEMBERS' NEW YEAR PARTY.

The Members' New Year Party will be held in Bow Baths, on the evening of January 2nd. Volunteers for the entertainment and promises of contributions towards the refreshments should write to Miss Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

THE CHILDREN'S PARTIES.

The E.L.F.S. is arranging three Children's Parties in the New Year, one to be held in Bow Baths, on Saturday afternoon, January 2nd, one in Poplar Town Hall, early in January and one in Canning Town. Promises of refreshments and presents for the children should be sent to Miss Mackay, 400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, E. Miss Evelyn Sharp has promised to tell some fairy stories. Mr. Broadbear has promised to bring his band. Mrs. Ancliffe Sennett has promised to be responsible for the Christmas Tree.

We expect to entertain about 2,000 children, and as each child is to have a present, we shall need upwards of 2,000 gifts. Please send us dolls, toys and little garments for these functions.

The E.L.F.S. Annual Conference will be held on Monday, January 4th, for the re-election of officers and discussion of Federation business and public questions, etc. All Members must keep that evening free.—E. Sylvia Pankhurst.

To reach Old Ford Road take an Old Ford 'bus (No. 8), which goes via the Marble Arch, Oxford St., the Bank and Liverpool St., or book to Old Ford Station on the North London Railway.

EAST LONDON FEDERATION of the SUFFRAGETTES.

A PUBLIC MEETING

TO BE HELD AT

CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER,

On Friday, December 11th, at 8 p.m.

SPEAKERS:

Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST, Mrs. DRAKE (CUSTOM HOUSE), Mrs. WALKER (POPLAR), Mrs. PAYNE (BOW), Mrs. MANSELL-MOULLIN.

RESERVED SEATS 2s., 1s. and 6d. ADMISSION FREE.

OUR BABIES IN THE GARDEN.

CLOTHING STALLS.

Clothing stalls, where new and second-hand clothes may be bought at very low prices, are open at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, on Fridays and Saturdays, at 20 Railway Street, Poplar on Saturday at 6 p.m., and at 53 St. Leonard Street on Fridays and Saturdays. We shall be glad if friends can send us any clothes for these stalls. Boots and shoes are very urgently needed.

All parcels should be sent to 400 Old Ford Road, E., addressed to Miss N. L. Smyth.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

We lend necessitous mothers outfits for their babies, for the first months.

With the money subscribed for finding employment, we are getting baby clothes made, and paying unemployed women for making these things. Those who would give money and materials for making baby clothes would help in one of the best possible ways. Gifts of baby clothes can be made good use of, also nightdresses, quilts, blankets and sheets for the mothers. Even old sheets can be cut up for babies' napkins.

Each baby's outfit should consist of:—

FOR BABY.

Four gowns, three flannel barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests and a cot blanket.

FOR MOTHER.

Two night gowns, a woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets and one pair pillowcases.

Nurse Hebbes has prepared us a chart for infant feeding, and this is published as a free leaflet. Mothers who wish to have it can obtain it at any of our centres.

Who will pay to put us in telephonic communication with our factory?

Our milk bill increases weekly. We urgently need subscriptions towards it; also gifts of:—

EGGS.

For invalids and babies who are too ill to digest milk, and are given the white of egg beaten up in water.

ARROWROOT, BARLEY & RICE. BORACIC POWDER, BORACIC LINT, VASELINE, ZINC OINTMENT, COD LIVER OIL & MALT.

The nursery at Norman House, 45 Norman Road, is now open.

The charge for a child's day in the nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., including meals, is 3d.

Volunteers are needed to help in taking the babies out.

"COST PRICE" RESTAURANTS.

Two-course meals may be bought at our "Cost Price" Restaurants by grown-ups for 2d., by children for 1d., and are given free when necessary. In the evening, soup may be bought at 1d. a pint with a piece of bread. Cups of tea may be had for one farthing.

These restaurants form an essential part of our work for nursing and expectant mothers, and are especially helpful to the little children beneath school age, who do not get school meals in this district.

Who will help with gifts of meat, bread, fruit, vegetables and groceries, or with money to buy these, to keep our restaurants going?

The Poplar E.L.F.S. Members are having a sale of work and tea on Saturday, December 5th, at 20 Railway Street, at four p.m. They ask for gifts of cakes to increase the profits for our funds.

The next General Meeting of the E.L.F.S. will be held on Nov. 27th. Important business, including a project for co-operative buying to be discussed.

FIGHTING STARVATION DOLES

On Tuesday, November 23rd, the following letter from Mr. Warren, the Mayor of Poplar, was received by the Chairmen and Secretaries of the various Ward Committees in the borough—

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE.

The Mayor's Parlour,
Council Offices, Poplar.
November 23rd, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—In the letter received from the Government Committee on the Prevention and Relief of Distress, it was stated that the Committee have given consideration to the application made by the Local Representative Committee for the Borough of Poplar for a further grant from the National Relief Fund, and looking to the information before them, the Government Committee express themselves as not satisfied that the conditions of unemployment in the Borough are such as to justify the large disbursements at present being made, and, therefore, they are unable to recommend a grant of the sum applied for, and which was based upon the returns of the several Ward Committees and the Government scale.

I have to inform you that in these circumstances I shall be compelled to revert to the scale I originally observed for relief unless your Committee can reduce the number of applicants by the method of more strictly observing the principle laid down by the Government Committee, viz.: That the National Relief Fund is only available for the relief of distress arising from the war.

The Government Committee again emphatically emphasize the need for ascertaining in each case that the distress is due to this cause alone.

Yours faithfully,
A. H. WARREN (Mayor).

Knowledge of this letter came to the E.L.F.S., and filled us with mingled consternation and disgust.

Up before the various Ward Committees have come case after case of poverty that has been ruthlessly turned away. The mother and daughter who kept a cat's meat shop that does not pay because of the War, have been told that theirs is chronic poverty for cat's meat never pays very well. The man who had an accident and who was dismissed when he returned, perhaps only partly cured, and who was told by his employers that in these hard war times they could not take him back, was told that he had lost his work *because of an accident, not* through the War. His wife, who lost her work in the first rush of trade depression in August, and has become ill through semi-starving, was left out by the officials at the Town Hall, in spite of the Ward Committees favourable recommendation, presumably because the brushmakers are making soldiers' brushes now. The casually employed are debarred from receiving aid, although their employment has grown more casual. But still the Cabinet Committee remains unsatisfied, and the Mayor has threatened to resurrect his mean old scale of 4s. a week for a woman, 4s. a week for a man, and 1s. a week for a child.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst at once wrote to Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee, as follows:—

Dear Sir,

I am informed that the enclosed letter has been sent to the Mayor of Poplar, and as a member of the Local Representative Committee for the

(Continued on page 147, col. 1.)

"To Keep the Flag Flying! A Suffrage Tea and Talk. Mrs. Mansell-Moullin "at Home" at 69 Wimpole Street, W., on Wednesday, December 2nd, 4.30-7.0, to Members and friends of The Forward Cymric Suffrage Union. Members of all other Suffrage Societies will also be cordially welcomed by Mrs. Mansell-Moullin if they will write to her at above address for an invitation.

I wish to become a member of the EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Name .....

Address .....

I enclose 1½d. to cover membership and postage.

I enclose 4s. 4d. for a year's WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT.

Name .....

Address .....

The Woman's Dreadnought.

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes,

321 ROMAN ROAD, BOW, E.

Telephone EAST 422.

Agents:—INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 11 Adam St., Strand, W.C.; LONDON & SUBURBAN PUBLISHING Co., St. Bride's Churchyard, E.C.; Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & Co., Temple Avenue, E.C.

Can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. SMITH and SONS, and Messrs. WILLING.

Annual Subscription: Post free, 4s. 4d.

No. 37.—Saturday, Nov. 28th, 1914.

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service.

YOUR BUSINESS AND MINE.

Dear Friends,—I believe that the Mayor's mean scale of relief will not again be put forward, though there will probably be more stringency and harshness in regard to the enforcing of the rule that the relief given shall not bring up the family income to a maximum of more than 20s. a week. If that rule is enforced, it will clearly show how right we were in protesting against the quiet acceptance of the Government scale of relief by our local Committee, which had adopted a higher scale of its own in the first place.

The Cabinet Committee consider that too much money is being spent in relieving distress. They do not like to see money flowing away without bringing in a result.

We can understand their feeling and we know that countless numbers of those who are receiving the doles of money, (which, though miserably small and mean in themselves, are in the aggregate large and steadily growing larger), agree with us and the Government that the doles are unsatisfactory in the extreme.

Men and women who have worked all their lives, young girls and boys who have but recently reached the age for work—these should prefer to work for their living than to have charity doled out to them—and as a matter of absolute fact, the vast majority of them do prefer work to charity. Not only do they prefer to work, but they are bound to deteriorate if they do not get it. Idleness is bad for any of us, and to be idle without having enough money to make ends meet on, is even more harmful than having too little to do when we have too much to spend.

We need not fear that women who have little children to wash and dress and cook and sew for, as a rule, will ever have a chance to deteriorate in character through not having enough to do. But if most of their clothing and furniture, and cleaning and cooking utensils have been pawned, and they cannot afford enough for food, firing and soap to cook and clean as they should, they too, like the men and childless women and girls and boys out of employment, will find that effective work for them has become impossible, and the day, from being most wonderfully crammed with detailed tasks, has become all too long. What right has anyone to wonder or complain if women so placed deteriorate? The marvel is that so many of them never lose heart and courage but keep struggling on in spite of everything!

Women with families of little children are doing important productive work when they are employing *adequate means* to care for these children adequately. There is no danger of money that may be paid to enable them to do this, whether it be by the Prince of Wales's fund or by the nation, being spent without result. But if the money is doled out meanly the results will not be good. Instead of the bonny healthy children we all of us love to see, we shall have, in constantly growing numbers, those poor little wasted babies with their tiny shrivelled limbs, on which the skin hangs loosely, their wrinkled faces and wan dull eyes that seem age-old in pain! Surely there is no sight so sad in all the world!

Before all else the nation's children must be cared for. The nation's money can never be better used than when it is spent on them.

But on the people who can work, charitable doles bringing in no return must not continue. Work must be found for those who can and ought to work.

There is plenty of work to do. Numbers of schools in London have been condemned, and our people are miserably housed and overcrowded. Money spent on building schools for children and houses for the people is money well spent. The work put into such enterprises will be abundantly productive. The erection of schools and houses will provide work for men engaged in a large variety of trades.

Then there is our food supply to be considered. More can be done in the direction of providing against a possible day in which supplies may not be brought to our shores so easily as at present.

It is necessary that all the people should be considering these questions—those whose trade has not yet been injured by the war as well as the others.

A number of people in this borough have desired to hold a Town's meeting to discuss this question, and the East London Federation of the Suffragettes has made itself responsible. But applications for the use both of Bow Baths and Poplar Town Hall have been refused.

What is to be done about it? Are the Mayor and the Borough Council to be allowed to gag public opinion and to refuse the people the use of their own halls?

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

TO HIM THAT HATH.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was at one time supposed to be so fierce an enemy of the liquor trade, has taken great care to safeguard its interest in the present Budget. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, whose special mission appears to be to protect "The Trade," has been called into consultation, and though he talked vaguely about not assuming responsibility for the Budget, it is quite obvious that he is very well satisfied, and has got more concessions than he expected. Mr. Lloyd George has begun by stating that the consumers, not the brewers and publicans, are to pay the tax. And here we join issue with him at the commencement, for why should not the brewers and publicans take their share in paying for the war like other people? There is certainly a good average proportion of jingoes in their ranks!

Having stated that the public, not the publicans and brewers, must pay the tax, Mr. Lloyd George has also carefully arranged that the publicans and brewers shall make a profit out of it. A halfpenny a half-pint which the consumer is to pay comes to 22s. 8d. a barrel. Mr. Lloyd George proudly points out that he is only making a tax of 17s. 3d. so there is 5s. 5d. profit for the publican. On the lower gravities of beer the publican will make, Mr. Lloyd George says, 'not merely 5s. 5d. but 7s.' In addition to this the publican will get a rebate of 2s. a barrel up to the 31st March, 1916, and a rebate of 1s. a barrel up to the 31st March, 1917. These rebates will cost the Treasury between three and four million pounds.

As Mr. Lloyd George further pointed out, many brewers and publicans have large stocks in hand on which they are already charging the extra halfpenny a half-pint, although these are exempt from the new duty. (The tea dealers are doing the same with tea.) The publicans will also make even more money out of the tax by selling beer by the glass, because they will add an extra halfpenny though the glass contains less than half-a-pint.

Mr. Lloyd George's excuse for making the concessions is that many men are leaving the country for the War, and that, therefore, the consumption of intoxicants will be reduced; but in reality the concessions have been obtained because the brewers and publicans have a strong and powerful political organisation, and have Mr. Austen Chamberlain at Mr. Lloyd George's elbow to voice their demands all the time.

The interests of the women who are the mothers and wives of the troops, and whose lives will be much more seriously affected than those of either the brewers or the publicans because the men have gone to the War, also need protection, as do the interests of the women employed in clothing and outfitting the troops. But the women have no direct representatives to protect their interests. One result of this, as stated by the *Daily Citizen*, is that the War Office is proposing to send an order to America for the making of a million soldiers' suits, though we have many thousands of British women out of work. At the Army Clothing Factory in Pimlico, where women have been notoriously sweated for many years past, only 1,200 women are now working, though during the little Boer War 1,500 women were employed. The names of 250 women are actually on the books at the Pimlico factory waiting for work, and many more would flock to this centre if there was any prospect of more work being obtained.

Very gross cases of sweating by Army contractors and sub-contractors are constantly being unearthed. We call the attention of our readers to the letter at the top of the next column.

The Government should raise the rates of pay at the Army clothing factory in Pimlico, employ as many women there as can be accommodated and open other Government clothing factories to turn out that million suits that it is proposing to send abroad.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

The Lord Chancellor announced in the House of Lords on November 19th, that arrangements were being made for establishing a flat rate for prices to be paid by the Government Army contractors. When will the Government establish a minimum wage for women employed by the Government contractors?

ELUSIVE SWEATING.

Some time ago the father of one of the workers from the factory of Mr. Pullen of Stepney, complained to us that his daughter was only paid 3/9 a dozen for making soldiers' shirts. We passed the complaint on to the War Office, and we now learn that shortly after the complaint Mr. Pullen seemed very much agitated and accused one of the girls of "putting it about" that shirts did not pay. She denied that she had done so, and he replied, "Well, you will get no more of them." He also asked all the other women piece-workers if they could make the shirts pay, and examined their books, but he made no answer when they told him that they could not live on the prices that were being paid. Since this time the indoor workers have been given chiefly blouse work to do, which is better paid, and the soldiers' shirts are being given to the outworkers. Unfortunately, we fear that the rates of pay have not been raised.

Buy your Boots from our Co-Operative Factory

"THE SONG OF THE SHIRT."

Dear Miss Pankhurst,—

I feel I must write to tell you of other Army work sweaters. The first one is a Mr. Denney, 50 Armagh Rd., Bow, Brushmaker. He only pays his workers 1s. 1d. a dozen for the same work as Kent's pays 1s. 2d. In addition he has several workers who are not insured. Another is a person trading as Green, 47 Bow Rd. At present they are making soldiers' kit bags, which are very heavy indeed to make, being made of very thick twill. When the firm first opened the hours were from 8 a.m. till 6 p.m. Now they work from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. for the same money. Some of the hands' wages are 9s., 10s., and 12s. per week, which I know you will say is scandalous pay for women. Even if the machines were driven by power the work is very hard indeed, but as they are treadle, it is one continual grind. There is another firm close by where the workers can earn 30s. per week (piece work) on the same things. The condition of the lavatory I must also mention. It is quite near a workroom, and in the house, and at times the stench is unbearable (what are the Factory Inspectors doing not to see to this?) and is used by 20 people or more. I see by last week's DREADNOUGHT that Kent's are shamed into paying a little higher price for their work. I hope you will insert this report in your paper as soon as possible. It may be the means of getting a little extra money from such a sweater. Needless to say this person is a foreigner. I am sending my name and address as proof that all I write is quite truthful.

Yours respectfully,

We learn that in the week ending Saturday, November 21st, our informant, earned 5s. 7d. For sewing round 16 eyelet-holes in 25 soldiers' bags—that is to say 400 holes in all—she is paid 1s. 8d. When she first began doing this work it took her three-quarters of an hour to do one bag. Now that she has grown quicker, she can manage one in half an hour. This works out at 1⅓d. an hour. To earn the paltry 5s. 7d. she worked 41⅞ hours — time lost going to and from the factory not counted. We are writing to the War Office about this case and will inform our readers of the result.

The weavers (most of whom are women) employed by Wilson and Glenny of Hawick, Scotland, have come out on strike. It is said that the workers have been engaged on War Office orders, and that the rates of pay are lower for this work than for ordinary trade orders.

WHAT CAN A PENNILESS WOMAN DO?

A poor woman named Francis, aged 35 years, was charged at Lambeth Police-court, on November 20th, with attempting to procure her fourteen year old daughter for an immoral purpose.

The woman said that she had been forced into this by sheer poverty and the refusal of the Charity Organisation Society, and other Societies, and the Board of Guardians to help.

She added piteously that she had seen that the child came to no harm. She was committed for trial. This woman has a husband, why was he not beside her in the dock? In law he is the only legal parent of the child.

Emily Everett, a widow of 68, was charged in the same Court, with knowingly permitting a small two-roomed cottage, which she occupied, to be used for improper purposes. She was ordered to pay a fine of £10 and £3 3s. costs, or to go to prison for two months. On being told that her sister was lying dead, the magistrate gave the old woman time to pay. That means that she will have a short respite to bury her dead before she goes to gaol.

A poverty-stricken old woman is sent to prison for permitting her cottage to be used for prostitution, but successive Governments that have refused to abolish prostitution are allowed to go free from blame, and many Anti-Suffragists have the effrontery to declare that women must not be enfranchised lest they should interfere with this odious trade which is said to be necessary to men.

(continued from front page.)

district and also of the Bow West Ward Sub-Committee, as well as on behalf of my own organisation, The East London Federation of the Suffragettes, I feel that this is a matter which cannot be allowed to pass without protest.

There is very grave and serious distress in this district, and we most emphatically demand that all persons who are suffering through the war shall be given the relief to which they are entitled. The scale of relief on which the Mayor proposes to administer his fund is as follows: 4s. a week for a woman; 4s. a week for a man; 1s. a week for each child. Here is a copy of the memorandum which the Mayor furnished to the almoners.

Questions to be put by officer paying Relief to verify particulars.

(1). Name.
(2). Address.
(3). Any work since last assisted?
(4). What are your present circumstances.
(5). Are any members of your family at work, if so what are their earnings?
(6). Have you had any parish relief?
(7). Are any children receiving school meals?

On the answers will depend the number of tickets to be given, the maximum being,

4s. for a man,
4s. for a woman,
1s. for a child.

In part time worker's cases, the number of tickets to be adjusted to the time out of work

A. H. WARREN.

You will see that families cannot be supported on such a miserable scale. It is infinitely worse than that of the Poor Law Guardians. It is a national disgrace that such incredible meanness should be allowed!

I am proposing to wait upon you to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock in Whitehall with a number of the women from this district, who will be able to demonstrate to you that the distress which you have denied exists in a very acute form in this district. I am enclosing a list of the occupations followed by some of the persons who have been relieved by the West Ward Committee on which I sit. The Board of Trade returns will prove to you that there is extensive unemployment in the trades to which these people belong.

Faithfully yours,
E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

The following memorandum was also enclosed.

BOW, WEST WARD.

Seventy-five cases in this Ward were relieved last week (Nov. 20th). An analysis of trades is appended. *All the cases relieved were employed before the war, and have fallen out of work since.* (Or are employed half time at a wage on which it is impossible to support a family.)

The conditions of employment in Bow are different from those in Poplar. It borders on Bethnal Green and is dependent on the furnishing and ready-made clothes trades to a considerable extent. The cases relieved up to the present do not represent the extent of distress. The casuals who applied at once, and whose distress was chronic rather than special have already been dismissed. The people who are now applying in the Ward, at the rate of 10 to 15 a week, are those who have lived on their savings since they fell out of work, who apply for relief with extreme reluctance, and who are reduced to it solely through the war. Of these 80 or 90 per cent. have to be recommended for relief.

The large firm of paper-stainers, Messrs. Allen Cockshutts, put their men on half time immediately war began, and the men are earning from 11s. to 14s. weekly. The majority are men with large families whose employment has been perfectly secure previously. The Committee in this Ward considered that such men ought to be helped to keep on at their own work until conditions improved.

MEN.

Paper-stainers (Allen Cockshutts—on half-time)	14
General Labourers	7
Painters and Decorators	3
Bricklayers	3
Cabinet Maker and French Polishers	4
Boot Trade	4
Iron Workers	2
Carpenter	1
Crane Driver	1
Machine Ruler	1
Printer's Machine Minder	1
Glass Beveller	1
Tailor	1
Oil Salesman (affected by lighting order)	1
Photo Engraver's Pressman	1
Brush trade (high-class work)	1
Blacksmith	1
Cook and Carver	1
Paper Bag Salesman (to small shops)	1
Old Clothes Dealer	1
Toothpick manufacturer	1
Total	51

WOMEN.

Charing and Washing (All widows except one who supports epileptic husband normally)	7
Boxmaking	2
Feather Trade	2
Warehouse hands (One of these lost employment after 28 years in same place)	2
Tailoress	1
Cassock maker	1
Trouser and Coat Finisher	1
Waterproof worker	1
Costumier	1
Vesta Box Making	1
Office Cleaning	1
Pickle hand	1
Brush Trade	1
"Britannia Works" (?)	1
Show Card Mounter	1
Total	24

A deputation of eleven persons, presented itself at the Local Government Board Offices on Wednesday, and was received by Mr. Herbert Samuel and Mr. John Burns.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, in introducing the deputation, said that the E.L.F.S., whose representative on the Mayor's Committee she was, and all the members of the deputation felt that it was impossible without hardship and injustice to reduce the number of cases that were being relieved, and that even as it was many members of Ward Committees had suffered great pain because of poor people who had been turned empty away, because the hardship that they were suffering was not held to be directly due to the War. The number of cases could not be reduced, and it was impossible without grave injury to the race, to administer the Mayor's scale of 4s. a week for an adult, and 1s. a week for a child.

Mr. Herbert Samuel here interrupted, saying that the Government were in no way responsible for the Mayor's scale, that, on the contrary, they disapproved of it, and had adopted a scale to be applied to the whole country, in order that such low scales might not obtain. But he persisted that the statistics as to unemployment in the Borough of Poplar did not warrant the amount of relief that was being granted—the riverside trade was good.

Miss Pankhurst said the fact that the riverside trade was good did not help the cabinet makers, the french polishers, and the paper stainers who were employed at the factories in Bow, and amongst whom trade was bad. Even if the men about the docks had been earning more than they had ever done in their lives, that would not help the charwoman or the cabinet maker who was out of work.

Mr. Samuel and Mr. Burns again reiterated that the position of the dockers was most fortunate.

Miss Pankhurst, reinforced by the Rev. Henry Parrott, still held to the point that workers in other trades were suffering through the War.

Miss Pankhurst then called the members of the deputation who had been receiving relief from the Mayor's Committee to state their cases. The first to speak had been working for one firm for 28 years, and lost her employment in the first week of the War. She lived with her mother, who was an Old Age pensioner, and she had received 10s. a week relief from the Mayor's Committee, and there was seven shillings rent to pay, which left the two women with eight shillings a week for clothes, food and firing. If the Mayor's scale were adopted they would only have 2s. a week when the rent was paid.

A widow, with two children, worked for a middleman in the feather trade. The man who employed her had discontinued business as a result of the War. Under the Mayor's scale she would be getting exactly 6s. a week.

A licensed oilman, who for 30 years hired out lamps and the oil and naptha to burn in them, said that he had £70 worth of lamps, but that the police would not now allow them to be used in the streets.

This man's business is to hire out lamps to the stall holders all over London, but this business has come to an end. He has £70 worth of stock lying idle. His usual busy season is of course in these dark winter months. From mid-September to the second week in March he usually earns about 55s. a week. In Christmas week he earns altogether about £5 and sells 1,300 gallons of oil. In the light summer months he naturally earns less, generally no more than about 28s. a week in June. But for the last eight weeks he has not earned a penny. He has seven children. One of them a boy of 20 has a tubercular ankle, has had several operations and cannot work. The man himself is delicate and not able to do the heavy labouring work which is all that distress committees have to offer. He said that he hates accepting food tickets he wants work that he can do. Mr. Burns said that he liked his spirit, but when he heard that the oilman had had 20s. in food tickets from the mayor's committees he said he supposed that if the other cases had been relieved on the same scale they would consider themselves fortunate.

Mr. Parrott said that this was a very bad case, and that it had been difficult to get the man to accept food tickets. He had always worked and he wanted the opportunity to do so.

A widow who was employed at a pickle factory at Victoria Park began working short time when war broke out, and this week had done no work at all. A mother of five children and a mother of seven children, both of whose husbands worked at Allan Cockshutts, and were on short time also spoke.

Mr. Parrott added that the members of the Ward Committee went very carefully into all the cases and took pains to see that all those who were helped out of the Prince of Wales's fund were really suffering through the war.

Miss E. D. Sharp, the Secretary of the West Ward Committee, corroborated this. She said that out of 200 people who had registered, only 75 were being relieved. When she received the Mayor's letter she had gone through all the cases on her books, and it had seemed to her that all were equally entitled to relief, and that there could be no reduction of the list without injustice, the only thing to do would be to draw their names out of a hat.

Mr. Burns said that both he and the President of the Local Government Board were agreed that the Mayor's scale would not do, but £12,000 had been spent in relief in Poplar since the Committee got to work, and that was too much.

"Since you were here before, Miss Pankhurst," he said, "things have improved in Poplar." He said that the number of persons registering at the Labour Exchanges week by week had decreased, and that pauperism had also decreased. He assured Miss Pankhurst that much had been done as a result of what she had said on a previous deputation. She looked perhaps a little dubious at this. He said that a workroom had been opened by the Central (Unemployed) Body in Bow, and a Queen Mary Workroom in Poplar.

He asked what Miss Pankhurst would suggest should be done. She said "find more work for the unemployed." Give adequate allowances to the women, young children, and to others who cannot work. She pointed out that only 14½ per cent. of the men who applied for work received it, and only 10 per cent. of the women.

Mr. Burns said he would see what could be done. The case was not so bad as he had feared it might be. He thought the deputation was frightened rather than hurt. An Inspector would be sent down to talk to the Mayor and see what arrangements could be come to. We learn that for this work at any rate the Mayor's mean scale has been kept at bay.

OUR BRIGHTON MEETING.

On Friday, November 20th, the E.L.F.S. extended its activities by holding a public meeting in Brighton, which aroused a great deal of interest. The banqueting hall of the Royal Pavilion was filled to its utmost capacity, and Miss Pankhurst's and Mrs. Drake's speeches were punctuated with applause. Mrs. Bouvier was in the chair. The resolution, "that this meeting is sensible of the growing urgency of women's need for a share of political power in view of the national crisis, and demands that the women of the country shall be enfranchised forthwith, in order that they may share as far as possible in averting the horrors of war," was carried unanimously. This first meeting outside London has proved a financial as well as a propaganda success. Thanks are due to Miss Bouvier for contributing several songs, and to all Brighton and Worthing and London friends who helped to work up the meeting, but above all to Miss Turner with whom the idea of the meeting originated, and who provided hospitality for speakers and helped to organise the meeting. New members and subscribers to the DREADNOUGHT were obtained.

Mrs. Lamartine Yates and other Wimbledon Suffragettes some time ago followed the E.L.F.S. in opening feeding centres. They serve 200 pints of soup a day in Wimbledon and the Local Mayor's Committee have recently asked them to extend their work by opening a second centre in Merton High Street. This centre will be subsidised by the Prince of Wales's fund through the Local Mayor's Committee. We are glad to say that our Wimbledon friends pay women on the same scale as ourselves, i.e., 5d. an hour or £1 a week.

PRICES FROM OUR FACTORY.

Flat Wooden Toys.	EACH.
Pigs	6d.
Birds	8d., 1s., 1s. 6d. and 2s.
Dogs	8d.
Poodles	1s. 0d.
Elephants	1s. 0d.
Boy Scouts	1s. 6d.
Girl Scouts	1s. 6d.
Fairies	1s. 6d.
Squirrels	1s. 6d.
"British Baby" Dolls.	
Life Size	5s. 6d. each.
Smaller size	3s. 6d. "
"Jap" Baby Dolls.	
Life size	7s. 6d. each.
Smaller size	3s. 6d. "
English Wax-headed Dolls (Ready soon).	4s. 0d. each.
English China-headed Dolls (Ready soon).	5s. 0d. each.
Dolls' Furniture.	
Large (velvet)	2s. 6d.
" (cloth)	2s. 0d.
Small (velvet)	1s. 6d.
" (cloth)	1s. 0d.
Engines (wooden).	From 2d. each.
Wooden Horses.	From 2d. each.
Wheelbarrows.	From 1s. 6d. each.

GARMENTS.

Babies' Flannel Vests	1s. 0d.
" Flannels	2s. 3d.
" Flannel Petticoats	2s. 0d.
Girls' Overalls	1s. 9d.
" Chemises (long-cloth)	1s. 9d.
" Drawers "	1s. 8d.
Children's Chemises "	1s. 6d.
Ladies' " "	2s. 6d.
" Drawers "	2s. 6d.
" Nightdresses "	4s. 8d.
Men's Flannelette Shirts	from 3s. 6d.
Ladies' Woolsey Skirts	5s. 6d.
Girls' Corduroy Skirts (3 years)	2s. 0d.
" " " (4 years)	2s. 3d.
" " " (5-6 years)	2s. 6d.
Jerseys' (Stockinette)	3s. 6d.
" "	3s. 8d.
" "	3s. 11d.
Blue Woolsey Frocks (children)	3s. 9d.
" " Coats, lined "	6s. 4d.
Children's Grey Coats, imitation fur	10s. 0d.
" White " " "	10s. 0d.

(These are both lined).

This month there has been a decrease in the number of persons charged before the Manchester City magistrates as compared with other years. Charges of drunkenness amongst men and women have decreased.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

Members' General Meeting, Friday, November 27th.

E.L.F.S. General Social, Saturday, Nov. 28th, tickets 3d.

E.L.F.S. Stallat United Suffragists' Sale, Friday, Dec. 4th. Two sellers wanted for each district.

Caxton Hall Public Meeting, Friday, December 11th. Four Stewards wanted for each district.

BOW.

Organiser—Mrs. WATKINS.
321 Roman Road, Bow, E.

Members have been very busy dressing dolls for the Children's Party on January 2nd, but we shall want upwards of fifteen hundred presents, so there is still a great deal more to be done. We are having the stall from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Fridays, and from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturdays. Now that it is so cold we want to arrange that one person shall only stay at the stall an hour at a time, so many volunteers are wanted. Who will help? Miss Marks, Miss Watts and others are doing splendidly with their collecting boxes. Who will take a box to the big railway stations? Poster parade and bill distributing are being arranged for the Caxton Hall meeting on December 11th. We want you all to help.

A new feature of our Sunday evening is coffee and cakes supplied after the meeting in the Hall at the small cost of ½d. per cup of coffee and ½d. each cake. Remember—Members' Meetings Mondays 3 p.m., Fridays 8 p.m.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Nov. 20:—
Bow 445. Mrs. Watkins, 69.
Miss Gallop, 63.

DISTRIBUTED.

Mrs. Knudson, 175; Mrs. Connell and Mrs. Moore, 250; Mrs. Savoy, 250; Mrs. Carlisle, 200; Mrs. Morris, 200; Mrs. Clarke, 200; Mrs. Harmsworth 50; Mrs. Pascoe, 100; Mrs. Lake, 100.

POPLAR.

THE WOMEN'S HALL, 20 RAILWAY ST.
DREADNOUGHT *Secretary*, Mrs. BIRD,

The Members' Christmas Sale of Garments made by members' friends, and other things sent by friends, will be held at 20 Railway Street, on Saturday, Dec. 5th, at 8 p.m. Profits on the tea will go to the funds, so any gifts of cakes will be much appreciated.

145 *Dreadnoughts* sold week ending Nov. 20th. Mrs. Schlette 65, Miss Lagsding 50, Mrs. Bird 30.

SOUTH WEST HAM.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. DAISY PARSONS,
94 Ravenscroft Road.

Organiser: Miss MARY PHILLIPS,
Centre for Tidal Basin and Custom House—14 Butchers' Road.

Canning Town members' social, Saturday, December 5th. *Dreadnoughts* sold week ending Nov. 21—48. District report received too late for insertion.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

NORTH LONDON M. P. U.

Hon. Sec.: Mr. H. G. EVERETT.
19 St. Thomas Road, Finsbury Park.

Members' meeting on Friday, Dec. 4th, at 7.30 p.m., at the Secretary's address. Important business including the Prime Minister's reply to our resolution. Good meeting last Sunday in Regent's Park. Speaker—Miss Lisly. Next Sunday, Finsbury Park, 3 p.m. Eighteen *Dreadnoughts* sold.

LAW!

Miss Vines, one of the women Inspectors of Factories, has just appealed in vain against a decision of Sheriff-Substitute Craigie. In this case Miss Vines had prosecuted a certain James Inglis, of 267 Argyle Street, Glasgow, for failing to maintain a reasonable temperature in the millinery room.

When Miss Vines called there on the 16th of January last she found that the temperature was 45 degrees Fahrenheit. The two women who were trimming hats there had wrapped rugs about their knees.

The Sheriff-Substitute decided that this particular room was not a factory or part of a factory. In the Appeal Court this view was upheld. Lord Dundas said that the ground floor of the building was a shop, the upper part was a non-textile factory. The millinery room was on the *first floor*, and *therefore (!)* it was not a *factory*, although hats were *manufactured* there!

For this reason Mr. Inglis might keep the place as cold as he pleased, even if his workers froze. Judgment was given in his favour, and the Inspector (Miss Vines) had to pay the costs on the taxpayers' behalf!

And this is Law! Is it not time to reform our constitution and to elect the Judges as they do in America instead of appointing them by private interest? Is it not time that women had a voice in the making of the laws?

TOUCHING LIBERAL POCKETS.

The Government's sugar policy was much abused at a meeting of the Manufacturing Chemist's Alliance, held in the London Chamber of Commerce on November 23rd. It was said that when war broke out and sugar prices in this country rose 120 and 130 per cent., and whilst sugar prices all over the world were inflated, the Government bought 900,000 tons, which would last until April or May, and paid enormous prices for what they bought.

Prices all over the world have now fallen, but our Government forbids the importation of sugar and forces us to buy at the high prices at which they are selling, because they bought at high prices. It was declared that English people are paying far more for their sugar than foreigners as a consequence.

The Sugar Commission, which is responsible for what has been done consists, it was said, of Government officials, a representative of the sugar refiners and a representative of the sellers of sugar. This meeting of manufacturers complained that the interests of sugar refiners and sugar distributers does not coincide with theirs, that the sugar refiners have made much money out of the situation, and that they, the manufacturers have begged in vain for representation on the Commission. They urged that sugar shall be sold to them at the price obtaining in the rest of the world, and that the importation of manufactured articles shall be prohibited. They predicted that if these things are not done the British export trade will pass into the hands of competing nations who, they asserted can still get their sugar cheap. It was said that America, Australia and Switzerland can buy for 18s. 6d. the sugar that costs us 27s. We are paying £6 a ton more than any country in the world. It was decided to have questions asked in Parliament as to what price the Government have paid for their sugar, and as to who were their brokers, and what commission was paid to them.

Pink's, Rowntree's and others raised their voices in protest, they feared not—in spite of all that is being said—lest *their* action should embarrass the Government. The manufacturers are demanding, and the manufacturers will probably obtain representation on the Sugar Commission and all the concessions that they wish.

How much greater is the need for the representation of the working housewives, who are the buyers for the nation's homes, on the Sugar Commission and every other Government Committee for fixing food prices!

TO SOLDIERS' WIVES.

If you have lost your furniture, sewing machine, or other things you value, through being kept waiting for your separation allowance, you are entitled to compensation from the War Office. Write to us.

EGGS FOR SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.

The other day the Lambeth Guardians decided that the little pauper children must go without their Christmas egg—the only egg that they have in the whole long year. Questions have been asked in Parliament about the Lambeth children's Chistmas egg, and offers of eggs aud abusive letters have been showered upon the Guardians, so the Lambeth pauper children are to have their eggs after all. But let us remember that Soldiers' and Sailors' children, whose mothers have to maintain them on 2s. a week each, cannot have eggs for their breakfast either.

The Yarmouth Guardians are urging that the present dietary scale of 7½d. a day for workhouse inmates shall be reduced by order of the Local Government Board.

A woman, whose mother was matron of a large workhouse, and who is evidently well educated, writes to say that she is employed in one of the Queen Mary workrooms at 10s. a week. The cheapest room she can get is 3s. 6d. a week. She points out that it is almost impossible for her to live on what is left.

Mr. Henry Lynch writes to inform us that in the district of Southgate, which has a population of 40,000, a Mayor's Local Representative Committee of 120 persons has been appointed. The members of the Committee are busily collecting for the National Relief fund, but the Committee has never met to consider the distress in its own district, or even to discover whether such distress exists.

A WOMAN'S RED CROSS HOSPITAL.

In the *Church League for W. S. Magazine* for November, Dr. Helen Hanson gives an interesting account of the Red Cross Hospital organised by Mrs. St. Clair Stobart, in Belgium. This hospital was officially recognised by the Director-General of the Belgium Royal Army Medical Corps. General Stainforth praised it most highly, and the British Minister declared that if he heard much more about it he would become a "Votes for Women" man.

All the doctors in this hospital were women, and Dr. Florence Stoney's X-ray work was much applauded. Her apparatus is said to be the most recent, and very much in advance of that provided in most of the other hospitals. After two days the patients presented Mrs. St. Clair Stobart with flowers, and after four days with two medals.

Dr. Hanson gives some terrible experiences. Speaking of the patients brought into hospital, she says:—

Men were there who had been lying out in the trenches, perhaps two days, covered with dirt, shot through the head or lung or abdomen, part of an arm, part of a leg gone; some of them still suffering from dangerous hemœrrhage, others in whom the hemœrrhage had only ceased because of the exhausted condition of their hearts—men strong and hearty only a few hours before, picked, indeed, for their very strength and energy.

Then one became dumb with fury at the gross stupidity of humanity that could find no better work for its sons than thus to shoot and be shot at. Worst of all were the cases that came in the last few days, after the Germans advanced nearer to Antwerp and brought up their heavy guns. Then we had men (English as well as Belgian) who had lain in the trenches being shelled without ever having seen the Germans or used rifles.

Work was carried on under difficulties. Lights were ordered out after 8 p.m. Even a candle behind an opaque glass was forbidden and operations had to be done by electric torch. After a few days the water supply was shelled. Modern sanitary appliances were thus rendered useless, and the only water that could be had was from a brackish well which made even tea and coffee taste terribly salt.

When a German aeroplane flew over the hospital it was shelled by the British guns, and a piece of iron from one of them fell into the middle of the ward. This was viewed as an interesting event, but later the hospital inmates heard and saw much more than they wished of shell fire. Dr. Hanson describes how orders came that as many patients as possibe should at once be got ready to leave Antwerp by train for Ostend, and how these instructions were countermanded at the promise of British aid. The British soldiers who came next day went cheering past the hospital in motor buses—that was on Sunday—on Wednesday at midday a German aeroplane dropped a note to say that the bombardment of Antwerp would begin at midnight. The doctors and their patients would have been able to clear out had this news been brought to the hospital, but they heard instead that the Germans had retreated, and went peacefully to bed for the first time for many nights. Punctually at midnight the bombardment began. But in spite of all, the doctors and most of the patients were able to get away safely in the end.

ARISTOCRATIC SHODDY!

In an article in the *Yorkshire Weekly Post* it is said that:—

"Every spinner spinning yarn for kharki is granted the permission of the Home Office to work females who are above sixteen years of age overtime."

It is further stated that the men work in two shifts from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.. and from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., but that the women work two hours a day longer, from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. Also it is said:—

"The looms are broad and heavy; as compared with cotton weaving where a woman works four looms, the woman khaki weaver can only take charge of one loom each. . . . The weaving of khaki is also more trying to the eyes and the limbs than is ordinary cloth. . . . Owing to the greater difficulty of weaving khaki they cannot earn the same wages from it as from other cloth when working the same number of hours."

War Office contractors are doing very well out of the crisis. It is certainly unfair that the women should work harder and longer and yet be able to earn less money.

The article goes on:—

There is a probable shortage of raw material. "Rings" of raw wool merchants, I am told, are taking advantage of this. The class of wool from which khaki is made is now from 30 to 35 and 40 per cent. higher than it was when the war commenced. And for any further khaki that the Government may want—as they will want it—they will have to pay at least 30 per cent. more than they are paying for orders now being completed.

If this is so, the Government should immediately take steps for dealing with the matter.

In conclusion it is said that where raw wool cannot be obtained khaki is being made out of a peculiar medley of rags and old clothes usually manufactured into new cloth at Dewsbury and Batley. But this does not mean that khaki constructed out of cast-off coats and trousers is inferior to khaki made from ordinary raw wool; in fact, it may be superior, if made from the best rags that may once have formed the clothing of the aristocracy.

We have less confidence than the writer of the article in the quality of clothing made from rags, even from rags worn by the aristocracy. We never heard shoddy so praised before. We hope the writer of the article is mistaken in thinking that rags are used at all.

OUR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT!

The East London Federation of the Suffragettes has urged that two women should be added to the Select Committee on Military and Naval Pensions and grants. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has replied that this is a Parliamentary Committee, and that, *therefore*, no woman can sit on it to speak for the women who will form the majority of those affected by the Committee's decisions. And yet women are not supposed to need the vote!

The sittings of the Committee are to be private, so that we shall not even be able to know and express our opinions from outside as to the things that are being said.

Whatever the Select Committee recommends the Government will give effect to, without waiting till Parliament meets again. And yet this is supposed to be a democratically governed country! When women get the vote we hope they will insist that the representatives they choose shall vote on important questions such as this!

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.

Miss Hudson 10.0, Mrs. Leah Glanfield 2.6, Anon. 5.0.0, The Violet Nurseries 1.0.0, Mrs. Green 2.0, Mrs. Hulme 5.0, Tom Norris, Esq. (monthly) 5.0, Miss Thomas 10.0.

FOR MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS:

J. Jeudwine, Esq. 5.0, H. J. Percival, Esq, 5.0, Mrs. Friend 5.0, Miss E. A. Carter 5.0.0, Anon. 6.0.0, Anon. 5.0.0, Mrs. Mabel E. Barrett 5.0, Anon. 2.6, Miss Nora E. McMunn 2.0.0, Miss Von Donop 10.0, Miss H. Layton 4.0, Mrs. Fagan 1.1.0, Mrs. and Miss Saul Solomon 10.0, Mrs. Gordon (monthly) 10.0, Mrs. Zangwill 2.0.0, Mrs. W. Edwards 1.10.0, F. J. Naylor, Esq. 10.0.0, Mrs. Fryer 2.5.0, Miss A. Winter 1.0.0, Miss Yeoman (weekly) 10.0, Mrs. Lancaster 10.0, Mrs. Lehmann 10.0, Mrs. Hyde 10.6, Mrs. Marsh 5.0, Rev. H. K. Hope 3.0.0, Miss Margaret Smith 7.0, Mrs. J. H. Clarke 1.0.0, A Stockport Woman Worker (monthly) 2.6, Mrs. Armstrong 1.0.0, Miss J. Lomax 2.6, Anon. 7.6, An American Sympathiser 50.0.0, James Leakey, Esq. 3.0.0, Miss I. Jones (weekly) 2.0, Mrs. Richmond (weekly) 5.0, Anon. 4.6, Per Mrs. Parsons 5.0.0, Mrs. Drew 1.0.3, Miss H. Braun 5.0, Miss Balchin 4.6, The Misses Smith 10.0, Anon. per Mrs. Sadd Brown 2.0.—Collected: Mrs. Watkins 2.6½, Miss Watts 8.6, Miss Marks 10.2½, Per Rev. Cyril Isherwood, East Ham C.L.W.S., Mrs. R. Palmer Webb 5.0, Mrs. Darley 5.0, Miss Gautz 5.0, Mrs. Walshe 2.6. Canning Town—Mrs. Parsons 2.5.0, Miss Phillips 16.4½, Two Friends 2.1½, Miss Ivy Parsons 2.0, Miss Nicholas 3.6½.

CLOTHES, BOOTS, ETC.—The Violet Nurseries, Miss Douglas, Miss Fryer, Per Mrs. Mercier East Ham C.L.W.S., Mrs. Warren, Miss Fowler, Miss Weir, Miss Lees, One of the Audience Caxton Hall Meeting, Anon., Miss Ford, Mrs. Cox, Miss Gallop, Mrs. Moore & Mrs. Shepperd, Teddy the Flower Seller, Miss Poole, Miss Frances B. Rintel, Mrs. Isherwood, Mrs. Casey, Mrs. Kernys, Miss Bayne, Mrs. Gaskell, Mrs. Clarke, The Roaring River Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. C. Butler, Miss Gliksten, Mrs. A. Kemp, Miss Burgess, Anon., Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Tomlinson.

FOOD FOR RESTAURANT—Miss F. M. Collier.

APPLES—A Friend.
CHAIRS—Mrs. Moncrieff, Miss Fowler.
TOYS—Miss Weir, Miss Lees.
BOX OF BANDAGES—Anon.
JAEGER SHEETS—Mrs. Clarke.
BABIES' CLOTHES—Mrs. C. Green.

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